

ZEBREVA, A.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.

Electrochemical properties of the gallium electrode. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 38 no.9:2145-2151 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Alma-Ata.

SAVICHEV, Ye.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; GOLOVIN, Ye.I.

Determination of microgram amounts of iodine. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1433-
1434 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tsvetnykh metallov.

PERSHINA, Z.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; SOLOV'YEV, N.N.

Method of preparing specimens for electron microscopy. Lab. delo
7 no.3:49-51 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. - prof.
V.L.Troitskiy). Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.
Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIA) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; ZEBREVA, A.I.

Electrochemical properties of gallium electrodes. Part 3:
System thallium - lead - gallium. Elektrokhiimiia 1 no.12:
1461-1464 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M.Kirova.
Submitted May 31, 1964.

EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJR(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6023924 SOURCE CODE: UR'0363/66/002/007/1315/1316

AUTHOR: Mironov, K. Ye.; Vasil'yeva, I. G.; Sinitsyna, Ye. D.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and analysis of praseodymium monophosphide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1315-1316

TOPIC TAGS: praseodymium compound, phosphide

ABSTRACT: Praseodymium monophosphide was synthesized by reacting phosphine with $\text{PrO}_{1.83}$. It was found that in the formation of the product of stoichiometric composition PrP , a major role is played by the ratio of the oxide to phosphine. At a 3- to 4-fold excess of phosphine, x-ray diffraction and chemical analysis showed the product to contain 80-85 wt. % Pr and 0.5-3 wt. % P. PrP begins to form only when phosphine is present in a 10-15-fold excess; a homogeneous phosphidization product is obtained at a 100-200-fold excess of phosphine. The content of Pr and P in the product as a function of the temperature and duration of the experiment was determined. Praseodymium monophosphide of stoichiometric composition is obtained in highest yield at 1300°C when the reaction lasts 1 hr 15 min to 1 hr 20 min. Chemical analysis of this product showed it to contain 18.1 wt. % P and 81.7 wt. % Pr. X-ray diffraction confirmed the

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UDC: 546.656'181.1

ACC NR: AP6023924

formation of praseodymium monophosphide ($a = 5.87 \text{ \AA}$) and the absence of other phases therein. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 af

ACC NR: AP6021576

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/003/0323/0328

AUTHOR: Romanova, L. N.; Vasil'yeva, I. G.

ORG: State Control Institute for Medical Biological Preparations (Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov im. L. A. Tarasevicha)

TITLE: Pathogenesis of allergic complications due to viruses, Role of previous sensitization in the occurrence of postvaccinal complications after antirabic inoculations

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 3, 1966, 323-328

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, allergy, virology, vaccine, virus, rabies virus inoculation, human disease, animal disease, disease vector, divaccine, allergen free vaccine, virus purification, pertussis vaccine, pathogenesis, allergic disease

ABSTRACT:

Functional changes were observed in guinea pigs given single injections of antipertussis vaccine, BCG vaccine, normal bovine serum, PDT, APDT, and typhoid-paratyphoid B divaccine. Such sensitized animals developed pareses and paralyses more often than nonsensitized animals. "Allergen-free" vaccines did not reduce the percentage of diseased animals, and sensitized animals given antirabies-vaccine components never showed clinical

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UDC:616.921-085.371-06:616-056.3

ACC NR: AP6021576

symptoms. The allergenic effect of pertussis vaccine lasts for six weeks with a peak of sensitization occurring two to three weeks after injection.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[W.A. 50; GBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun64/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 039/

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, I.I.

Seasonal changes in the composition of blue-green algae in natural lakes of Yakutsk. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.1:139-141 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

VESELOV, K.Ye.; VASIL'YEVA, I.L.; KRAVCHENKO, M.D., red.; BORUSHKO,
T.I., red. izd-va; SHMAKOVA, T.M., tekhn. red. .

[KVG-1M gravimeter and its working principles] Gravimetr KVG-1M,
printsip ustroistva i rabota s nim. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat,
1962. 32 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Gravimeter (Geophysical instrument))

L 45811-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4 GW
ACCESSION NR AM4047285 BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/ 36
B-1

Vasil'yeva, Inna Leonidovna; Vereda, Sergey Vasil'yevich; Gracheva, N. P.;
Lyubimov, L. M.; Naumenko-Bondarenko, I. I.; Poddubnyy, S. A.; Abel'skiy,
M. YE.

Devices, repair, maintenance and operation of gravimetric apparatus (Ustroystvo,
naladka, remont i ekspluatatsiya gravimetricheskoy apparatury), Moscow,
Izd-vo "Nedra", 1964, 223 p. illus., biblio.

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetric equipment, geophysics, gravimetry

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes the principles of tuning, regulation
and error elimination of gravimetric equipment used in gravimetric exploration
and other gravimetric work in the Soviet Union: quartz ground and bottom
gravimeters, gradientometers, variometers, and densitometers. In addition, it
describes the equipment of a quartz shop and methods of making and repairing
the quartz system of quartz astatic gravimeters. The book is intended for
engineers and technicians concerned with field gravimetry. It will be useful
to students studying geophysics.

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SUBMITTED: 09Mar64

SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 019

OTHER: 001

Card *ce* 2/2

ALAKSEYEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEVA, Irina Mikhaylovna;
STARTSEVA, Anna Vasil'yevna; GUSEV, N.A., otv.red.;
SHAROVATOVA, I.B., red.izd-vs; ASTAP'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Physiology of metabolism in red clover] Fiziologiya obmena
veshchestv klevra krasnogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR,
1959. 145 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Red clover) (Plants--Metabolism)

ALEKSEYEV, A. M.; VASIL'YEVA, I.M.; STARTSEVA, A.V.

Metabolic role of the main root in red clover. Bot.zhur.
45 no.6:785-794 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Biologicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Red clover) (Roots(Botany)) (Plants--Metabolism)

BARANOV, V.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.M.

On the way to the utilization and reorganization of the vegetation
resources of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR. Ser.biol.1
sel'khoz.nauk no.3:23-48 '52. (MLBA 10:2)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Botany, Economic)

VASIL'YEVA, I. M.

Vasil'yeva, I. M. -- "The Dynamics of Carotinoids in Red-Clover Leaves."
Kazan'Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin. Kazan',
1955. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

VASIL'YVA, I.M.

Dynamics of carotenoids in red clover leaves. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR.
Ser. biol. nauk no.5:35-59 '56. (MIRA 10:6)
(Clover) (Carotenoids)

OSINTSEV, A.S., prof., doktor ekonom. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, I.M., inzh.

Methodology for determining the cost of steel smelting in processing
vanadium pig iron. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:58-61 '61.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Sverdlovsk Province--Steel industry--Costs)

VASIL'YEVA, I.M.; LEBEDEVA, L.A.; RAFIKOVA, F.M.

Interrelationship of water, carbohydrate and nitrogen
metabolism of winter wheat in connection with the problem
of frost resistance. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.5:897-905 S-O '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Biological Scientific Research Institute, Kazan State
University.

VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Studies on the ontogeny of the trematode *Fascicola hepatica*
in Moscow Province. Zool. zhur. 39 no. 10:1478-1484
O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute.
(Moscow Province--Liver fluke)
(Embryology--Worms)

SHEBOLDAYEVA, A.D.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; MAL'TSEVA, L.Z.

Evaluation of the method of a single immunization of guinea
pigs and white rats with the poliomyelitis virus. Trudy
Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:132-136 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

SHEBOLDAYEVA, A.D.; LEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Effect of repeated freezing and thawing on the viability
of the poliomyelitis virus. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst.
virus. prep. 2:142-145 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

GOLUBEVA, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Frequency of bacteriological findings of pathogenic serological types of Escherichia coli in intestinal disorders in infants. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i imm. 29 no.12:74-78 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(~~ESCHERICHIA~~ COLI,
isolation in intestinal disord. in inf. (Rus))
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, in inf. & child,
isolation of pathogenic E. coli (Rus))

VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; NOVOGRUDSKIY, V.N.; SAMOKHVALOV, A.A.; FAKIDOV, I.G.

Hall effect in the manganese - antimony system. Fiz.met. 1
metalloved. 7 no.2:304-305 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

(Hall effect)

(Manganese-antimony alloys--Magnetic properties)

SOV/126-7-2-29/39

24(3)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, I. N., Novogradskiy, V. N., Samokhvalov, A.A.
and Fakidov, I. G.

TITLE: The Hall Effect in the Mn-Sb System (Effekt Kholla v sisteme Mn-Sb)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 304-305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electrical and magnetic properties of alloys are often used when the state (phase) diagram is constructed. Although galvanomagnetic properties are more structure-sensitive than electrical and magnetic properties, the former are rarely used in the construction of phase diagrams. The present paper reports measurements of the Hall effect in the two-phase system Mn-Sb as a function of composition. According to the phase diagram (Refs 1,2) the Mn-Sb alloys are a two-phase system in the region of Mn concentrations from 0 to 50 atomic %; this two-phase system consists of ferromagnetic MnSb and free antimony. These components form a eutectic at approximately 20 at.% Mn. Samples of Mn-Sb alloys were prepared by melting together fine, well-mixed powders of Mn (99.8% purity) and Sb (99.88% purity) in evacuated quartz ampoules.

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The Hall Effect in the Mn-Sb System

SOV/126-7-2-29/39

The authors studied alloys containing 15.2, 20.2, 28.0, 31.7, 44.0 and 49.6 at.% of Mn. The phase composition of samples was checked by metallographic examination. It was found that the phase composition of the alloys produced by the authors is identical with the phase composition of the alloys described by Murakami and Hatta (Ref 2). Measurements of the Hall effect were made, using Düsselhorst's compensator and a galvanometer with a sensitivity of 4×10^{-8} V per division. Fig 1 shows the dependence of the Hall e.m.f. on the applied magnetic field intensity for samples of alloys of compositions listed above (curves 2-7) and of pure antimony (curve 1). Fig 1 shows that the Hall effect curves have the usual form for ferromagnetics. With increase of the amount of antimony in the alloy, the Hall e.m.f. increases and the curves shown in Fig 1 become more linear. Dependences of the "ordinary" component of the Hall constant R_o (which is proportional to the magnetic field intensity) and of the Hall constant R_f of the ferromagnetic phase (which is proportional to

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The Hall Effect in the Mn-Sb System

SOV/126-7-2-29/39

magnetization of the sample) on composition are shown in Fig 2. R_0 is seen to depend linearly on the amount of manganese except in the region of the eutectic composition, where it has a minimum. The other Hall constant, R_F increases with increase of the manganese content following a near-quadratic law. From the experimental data reported in the present paper, it is concluded that the Hall constant R_0 is a sensitive indicator of the eutectic point in the Sb-MnSb system. Measurements of the magnetic (Ref 3) and electrical properties of the Mn-Sb alloys and of changes of electrical resistance in a magnetic field did not show any peculiarities at the eutectic point. This means that the Hall constant R_0 is a more sensitive indicator of the phase composition than the properties just listed. There are 2 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are German and 1 Japanese.

(Note: This is an abridged translation)

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics, Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Embryogenesis and partenogenesis of liver flukes under natural conditions and the role of the pond snail *Limnaeus truncatula* in epizootiology of fascioliasis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.5:83-88 My '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni N.K. Krupskoy.

KOLYKHALOV, P.A.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; GUDKOVA, T.K.;
MAKOVSKAYA, N.G.; TOLSTYKH, A.S.; KRAMCHENKOVA, L.V.; NEDZVETSKAYA,
G.V.; STROKOVA, A.Ya.; GERMANOVICH, N.N., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Lipetsk Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Lipetskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Lipetsk,
Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Lipetskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Lipetskoy oblasti (for Kolykhalov, Shchegoleva,
Vasil'yeva, Gudkova, Makovskaya, Tolstikh, Kramchenkova, Nedzvetzkaya,
Stroкова). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Lipetskoy ob-
lasti (for Germanovich).
(Lipetsk Province--Statistics)

VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Soil moisture consumed through evaporation and transpiration in
forest plantations on Chernozems. Trudy Inst. lesa 30:97-135 '56.
(Soil moisture) (Trees--Water requirements) (MLBA 10:4)

VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Specific features in the ontogeny of *Fasciola hepatica* (L.) under conditions prevailing in Moscow Province. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:7-10 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Moskovskogo oblastnogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni N.K. Krupskoy.
(MOSCOW PROVINCE--LIVER FLUKE)

VASILYEVA, I. N.

"Ammonium nitrate as a method of the struggle against *Galba truncatula* on pastures."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 41

(VASIL'YEVA, I. N.) - Aspirant, Moskovskogo oblast pedagogicheskogo instituta

SOLOV'YEV, V.D.; ORLOVA, T.G.; PORUBEL', L.A.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Study of the genetic characteristics of vaccinal strains of the
influenza virus type A2. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:684-691 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(INFLUENZA MICROBIOLOGY)

5/137/61/000/003/039/069
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Pakidov, I.O., Vasil'yeva, I.N.
TITLE: Electrical and galvanomagnetic properties of Mn-Sb alloys
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 6, abstract Zh31
("Uch. zap. Sverd. gos. ped. in-ta", no. 17, 1959, 37 - 46)

TEXT: The authors studied changes in the specific electric resistivity ρ of Mn-Sb alloys depending on their chemical composition, the temperature dependence of ρ within the $-195 + 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ range, and the galvanomagnetic effects. The alloy specimens contained 16.1 - 83.4 at. % Mn. The electrical and galvanomagnetic properties were measured by the potentiometric method on d-c. It was established that according to the absolute magnitude of ρ and its temperature dependence, the alloys investigated can be attributed to the class of metals; with-
in the $77 - 400^{\circ}\text{K}$ range they have a constant number of carriers whose energy is located in the conductivity band. In heterophase systems the galvanomagnetic effects $\Delta R/R$, and $\Delta R/R$, obey the rule of additivity. An increase of the

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Electrical and galvanomagnetic properties ...

8/137/61/000/003/039/069
A006/A101

electric conductivity of ferromagnetic Mn-Sb alloys in both the longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields is mainly determined by the presence of free Sb. There are 14 references.

A. R.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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20970

S/058/61/000/004/017/042

AG01/A101

24.2200 (1147, 1158 ONLY)

AUTHORS: Pakidov, I.G., Vasil'yeva, I.N.

TITLE: Electric and galvanomagnetic properties of Mn-Sb alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 4, 1961, 315, abstract 4E424 ("Uch. zap. Sverdl. gos. ped. in-ta", 1959, no 17, 37 - 46)

TEXT: It was established that investigated substances can be classified as metals both in view of their absolute values of electric resistivity and their temperature dependence; in the temperature range from 77 to 400°K, they have a constant number of charge carriers whose energy is within the conductivity band. The latter fact is in agreement with theoretical concepts (RZhFiz, 1956, no 8, 23146) as well as with the experimental data that ferromagnetism in compounds of transition elements Cr and Mn with elements of the I^{II}, V, and VI subgroups must be connected with the metallic state of the substance. X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

OLEYNIKOV, N.S.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Coarse vegetation control in the bodies of water by using nutrients.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:74-76 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VASIL'YEVA, I.P.; GERASIMENKO, A.P.; SAGAN, N.I.

Causes of a high diphtheria disease incidence and ways for
eliminating it in rural Tomsk District. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i
immun. 32 no.12:117 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Tomskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Tomskogo sel'skogo
rayonnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(TOMSK DISTRICT—DIPHTHERIA—PREVENTION)

KOGAN, I. B.; VASIL'YEVA, I. P.

Chromatographic partition and quantitative determination of
nitrophenols in air. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1428-1429 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

(Phenol) (Air—Analysis)
(Chromatographic analysis)

VASIL'YEVA, I.P.; GERASIMENKO, A.P.

Epidemiological role of carriers of the diphtheria bacillus
in relation to its toxigenicity. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:115-117
'60 (MIRA 16:11)

Inoculation against diphtheria in the rural region of Tomsk .
Ibid.:123-124

1. Tomskiy nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i sy-
vorotok.

*

VASIL'YEVA, I.P.

Incidence of whooping cough in Tatar for 1950-1956. 1957.
Tomskiy 148114-116 1957. (MIRA 1957)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok.

Specific Prevention of Pertussis, published by MEDIZ. MEDIC. 1970
ed. by N. S. Zakharenko, Dir. Lab. of Specific Prophylaxis of Pertussis,
Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. in R.P. Gumbayev,
Acad. Medical Sci. USSR

At the scientific conference on the specific prophylaxis of pertussis conducted by
the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in R. P. Gumbayev, Acad. Medical Sci.
USSR, together with other institutes and medical establishments, papers were read by
the following: (See Table of Contents)

- | | |
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| N. V. Gordina and I. S. Lomachenko (Inst. of Zakharenko): Effectiveness | 19 |
| of pertussis immunization in epidemiologic observations | |
| N. A. Budaev (Inst. of Zakharenko): Clinical | 29 |
| epidemiologic effectiveness of the pertussis vaccine in epidemic | |
| A. V. Shishova (Inst. of Pediatrics AMB USSR): Clinical study of | 37 |
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| T. G. Filonova et al. (Kiev Inst. of Epidemiol. Microbiol. and | 44 |
| Epidem. and Inst. for the Care of Mothers and Children of the | |
| Bureau MB): Study of the effectiveness of immunization against | |
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| N. G. Zakharenko and N. I. Budayev (General Scientific Res. Lab. | 53 |
| of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Ministry of Communications, | |
| USSR): Effectiveness of immunization with pertussis vaccine among | |
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| N. V. Gerasimov et al. (Charbay Scientific Res. Inst. for | 59 |
| Vaccines and Sera): Effectiveness of vaccination against pertussis | |
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| N. V. Gordina and T. S. Kuzova (see above): Epidemiologic effectiveness | 64 |
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| Ministry of Health of the Georgian SSR): Epidemiologic and | |
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| N. A. Budayev (Leningrad Inst. of Epidemiol. Microbiol. and Hygiene | 95 |
| in Practice): Data on reactivity and immunologic and epidem- | |
| iologic effectiveness of the pertussis and pertussis-diphtheria | |
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| Experience in the use of pertussis and pertussis-diphtheria vaccine | |
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| V. A. Katsenka (Republican Sanitary-Epidemiologic Station of the | 112 |
| Ministry of Health of the USSR): Study of reactivity and epidemiologic | |
| effectiveness of pertussis and pertussis-diphtheria vaccine | |

POSPELOVA-SHTROM, M.V.; VASIL'YEVA, I.S.; SEMASHKO, L.L.

A new species of argasid ticks (subfamily Argasinae, family Argasidae), *Argas beklemischei* n.sp. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.1:61-65 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz otdela entomologii (zav. - prof. V.N.Beklemishev [deceased]) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i iz Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (dir. - Ye.S. Popova).

*

VASIL'YEVA, I.S.

Localizing ixodid ticks on the body of small mammals. Mat. k
pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.39:284-293 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.

Physico-geographic characteristics as a subject of laboratory
work. Uch. zap. MGPI no.159:84-90 '60. (MIRA 16:9)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K., dots.; ALISOV, B.P., prof.;
 VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; VARLAMOVA, M.N., tekhnik-kartograf;
 DOLGOVA, L.S., dots.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.;
 ZEMTSOVA, A.I., assistent; IVANOVA, T.N.; LEBEDEV, N.P., st.
 prepodavatel'; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; NESMEYANOVA, G.Ya., mlad.
 nauchnyy sotr.; PASHKANG, K.V., st. prepod.; POLTARAUS, B.V.,
 dots.; RYCHAGOV, G.I., st. prepod.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I., dots.;
 SMIRNOVA, Ye.D., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SOLMITSEV, N.A., dots.;
 FEDOROVA, I.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N.,
 mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SHOST'INA, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.;
 Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, N.I.; GOLOVINA, N.N.;
 KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; KARTASHOVA, T.N.;
 PAN'KOVA, L.I.; URKIKHO, V.; PETROVA, K.A., red.; LOPATINA,
 L.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Physicogeographical regionalization of the non-Chernozem
 center] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovaniye nechernozemnogo
 tsentra. Pod red. N.A.Gvozdet'skogo i V.K.Zhuchkovoi. Moskva,
 Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 450 p. (MIRA 16:5)
 (Physical geography)

PASHKANG, K.V.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V.; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; LAPKINA, N.A.

Landform study of a state farm territory for agricultural
purposes. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.4:6-14 J1-Ag
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Geografo-biologicheskii fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Kaluga Province--Landforms)

KASHINTSEV, N.S.; GIL'GUT, Ye.A.; VOLGIN, Yu.B.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V.;
SITSUKOVA, Z.Ya.

Experimental study of the sensitizing properties of tetanus toxoids.
Report No.2. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:135 S '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(TETANUS)

KASHINTSEVA, N.S.; GIL'GUT, Ye.A.; VOLGIN, Yu.B.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V.;
SITSUKOVA, Z.Ya.

Study of the sensitizing properties of tetanus toxoids in experiment. Report No.1: Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:126-129
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(TETANUS)

(ALLERGY)

KASHINTSEVA, N. S.; GIL'GUT, Ye. A.; VOLGIN, Yu. B.; VASIL'YEVA, I. V.;
SITSUKOVA, Z. Ya.

Experimental study of the sensitizing properties of tetanus
anatoxins. Report No. 2. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32
no.8:132 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Ganalei
AMN SSSR.

(TETANUS)

L 14058-66 EWT(j)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NR: AP6003601 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0065/0070

AUTHOR: Volgin, Yu. B.; Moroz, Z. Ya.; Vasil'yeva, I. V. 33B

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR im. Gamalei (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Electrophoretic and immunoelectrophoretic studies on the antigen composition of crude and purified tetanus toxoid 6.44 55

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: electrophoresis, immunology, toxicology, antigen, microbiology

ABSTRACT: Crude tetanus toxoid prepared from a casein-vegetable medium separated into two main protein fractions in electrophoresis in agar gel. The purified toxoid also separated into two protein fractions but unlike those from the crude toxoid, these fractions (especially the more rapid one) were less distinct. Each of the fractions consisted of several antigens that formed definite precipitation arcs with antitoxic antitetanus serum. The crude toxoid formed 8-10 precipitation bands with the antiserum; these corresponded to the individual protein antigen components. None

UDC: 615.372 : 676.851.551]-07

Card 1/2

2

L 14058-66
ACC NR: AP6003601

of the latter was a component of the original nutrient medium. The purified toxin formed 4-5 precipitation bands. The protein antigen components of the slow fraction of the toxoid possessed much stronger immunogenic properties and had a higher antitoxin-binding capacity than did the components of the rapid fraction. The results suggest that although the authors' method of purifying tetanus toxoid removes some of the protein antigens, it still preserves the antigen components responsible for the potent immunogenic properties of the purified toxoid. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

and 2/2 *BK*

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.

Boundary of Moscow glaciation and its importance for landforms.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 16 no. 3:62-66 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Moscow Province—Glacial epoch)
(Moscow Province—Landforms)

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.

Several landform types in the headwaters of the Moscow
River basin. Uch. zap. MGPI 120:165-171 '58. (MIRA 16:8)

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.

Dividing the European part of the U.S.S.R. into large physico-
geographical units. Uch. zap. MGPI 120:33-42 '58.
(MIRA 16:8)

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.; LAPKINA, N.A.; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; PASHKANG, K.V.;
RYCHAGOV, G.I.

Leading role of the lithogenic basis in landform formation.

Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.4:44-47 J1-Ag'63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Geografo-biologicheskii fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni Lenina.

VASIL'YEVA, I.V.

Excursion to the Serebryanny Pine Forest near Moscow.
Geog. v shkole no.2:51-54 [Mr-Apr] '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Moscow--Suburbs and environs)

VASILEVA I.V.

6

JOURNAL ARTICLE TRANSLATION

Transl. No.
& Country

190
U.S.S.R.

TRANSLATIONS ISSUED BY R.A.E.

Impeded Discharge in a Magnetic Field
for a Special Configuration of the
Discharge Gap
Zh. Tekh. Fiz., Vol 22, No. 12,
pp 1954-1966, 1952

Authors

Z. M. Reikhrudel
I. V. Vasileva
A. V. Chernetskii
Z. M. Mikhnevich

PH

Source: Index Aeronauticus, Vol 11, No. 12, December, 1955, p 114

smv ③

VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; DAVYDOVA, M.I., dots.; KAMENSKIY, A.I., dots.;
KOTEL'NIKOV, V.L., dots.; TUSHINSKIY, G.K., prof.; YATSENKO, A.A.,
dots.; KREYS, I.G., tekhn.red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; physical geography of the
U.S.S.R.] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; fizicheskaya
geografiya SSSR. [Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1957. 22 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i
srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii.
(Physical geography--Study and teaching)

TSYS', P.N.; KALESNIK, S.V.; SOKOLOV, N.N.; CHOCHIA, N.S.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; ZABELIN, I.M.; GVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; KARA-MOSKO, A.S.; KOZLOV, I.V.; SOLNTSEV, N.A.; ISACHENKO, A.G.; ARMAND, D.L.; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.P.; PETROV, K.M.; KAZAKOVA, O.N.; MIKHAYLOV, H.I.; PARMUZIN, Yu.P.; GERENCHUK, K.I.; MIL'KOV, F.N.; TARASOV, F.V.; NIKOLAYEV, V.N.; SOBOLEV, L.N.; RYBIN, N.N.; DUMIN, B.Ya.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M.; MEL'KHEYEV, M.N.; SANEBLIDZE, M.S.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V.; PEREVALOV, V.A.; BASALIKAS, A.B.

Discussion at the conference on studying land forms. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un., 40:231-267 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for TSys', Gerenchuk, Dumin).
2. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Sokolov, Miroschnichenko, Petrov).
3. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Armand, Sobolev).
4. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Voronezh (for Mil'kov, Tarasov).
5. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Chochia, Isachenko, Kazakova).
6. Komissiya okhrany prirody AN SSSR, Moskva (for Protopopov).
7. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Chernovtsy (for Rybin).
8. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Irkutsk (for Mel'kheyev).
9. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina, Moskva (for Vasil'yeva).
10. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (for Zabelin).
11. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Tbilisi (for Saneblidze).
12. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Gvozdetskiy, Solntsev, Mikhaylov, Parmuzin, Nikolayev, Ignat'yev).
13. Torgovo-ekonomicheskii institut, L'vov (for Perevalov).
14. Gosudarstvennyy institut im. Kapsukasa, Vil'nyus (for Basalikas).
15. Muzei zemlevedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Yefremov, Kozlov).
16. Srednyaya shkola No.13, Kiyev (for Kara-Mosko). (Physical geography)

PETRUSHOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SPERANSKIY, N.G., inzh.;
VASIL'YEVA, I.V., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Testing methods for calculating and multiple-disk transformers
with internal contacts]. Ispytaniya i metodika rascheta
mnogodiskovykh friktsionnykh transformatorov s vnutrennim
kontaktom. Moskva, Mashin, 1963. 93 p. (Moscow. Gosudarst-
vennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi
institut. Trudy, no. 52). (MIRA 16:6)

(Automobiles—Transmission devices)

VASIL'YEVA, K., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Foliar feeding of grasses with ammonium molybdate.

Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 9 no.2:43 I '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Vitebskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

(Ammonium molybdates) (Grasses—Feeding and feeding stuffs)

VASIL'YEVA, K.A.

Effect of foliar feeding with molybdenum on the yield of
perennial grasses. Bot.; issl.Bel.otl.VBO no.7:212-215
'65.
(MIRA 12:12)

DRONOV, S.F.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; PANINA, L.I.; KURILENKO, N.K.; SUROVOVA, O.F.

Low-modulus hemicellulose hydrolysis of plant tissues with a pentose
hydrolyzate. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.* 16 no.3:17-19 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta gidroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti
(Hydrolysis) (Hemicellulose)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; BAKINA, M.N.; DROZDOV,
S.G.; PODSEDLOVSKIY, T.S.; KOSTINA, K.A.; SHIRMAN, G.A.; YANKEVICH,
O.D.; USPENSKIY, Yu.S.; ASHMARINA, Ye.Ye.

Preliminary report on massive peroral immunization of the population
against poliomyelitis with live virus vaccine from attenuated Sabin
strains. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:520-533 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.)

L 47342-66 ENT(1)/INT(R)2/ENT(1) IER(1) NR/63
ACC NR: AR6028508 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/005/B035/B035

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, K. D.; Malyavko, Ye. A.

TITLE: Use of the Minsk-1 digital computer in a system for production information processing 160

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 5B221

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp., vyp. 84, 1965, 107-114

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, digital computer/Minsk-1 digital computer

ABSTRACT: A description is given of investigations of setting up a system for mechanical processing of information on production economics using digital computers. The investigations have been conducted at the Laboratory of Cybernetics of Transportation and Economics, Department of Organization of Transportation, Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

[DW]

Card 1/1

UDC: 656.6:681.142.35

ACC NR: AP7007561

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/00/000/000/0000/0000

AUTHOR: Buloyev, N. I. (Doctor of physicomathematical sciences); Vasil'yeva, K. I.; Kireyeva, N. K.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Spatial model of a forecast of the atmospheric pressure field in a quasi-geostrophic approximation

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1966, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, approximation

ABSTRACT: The article cited below describes a multi-level model for forecasting the pressure field. It is based on a direct solution by the finite differences method. The initial equations of dynamics in a quasi-geostrophic approximation are solved. It is shown that after having the computed pressure field for any time it also is possible to obtain the field of vertical velocity related to this same time.

Examples of forecasts are given. The results show that the forecast is better for the 300-mb surface than for the 900- and 700-mb levels. : Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 26 formulas, and 2 tables. [JPRS: 38,932]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 24Dec65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.509.313

VASIL'YEVA, K.M.

Treatment of erosion of the uterine cervix with diathermocoagulation.
Sovet. med. 23 no.2:131-133 F '59, (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zaveduyushchaya zhenskoy konsul'tatsiyey Sochi.
(CERVIX UTERINE, dis.
erosion, ther. diathermocoagulation (Rus))
(ELECTROCOAGULATION
diathermocoagulation in erosion of uterine cervix (Rus))

VASIL'YEVA, K.A.

Photoelectric properties of sublimated arsenic selenide layers.
Opt.-mekh. prom. 25 no. 2:31 P '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Selenium compounds)
(Photoelectric cells)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; DROZDOV, S.G.;
LASHKEVICH, V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.; RAL'F, N.M.; SINYAK, K.M.;
BARTOSHEVICH, Ye.N.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; GAGARINA, A.V.;
GRACHEV, V.P.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.; TARANOVA, G.P.; KOROLEVA, G.A.;
KUKAYN, R.A.; ROBINZON, I.A.; TYUFANOV, A.V.; EL'BERT, L.B.

Results of mass immunization with live poliomyelitis vaccine
and the prospects for eradication of this disease. Vest.
AMN SSSR 18 no.6:5-15 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOMAROVA, L.I.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; FISHER, P.N.

Production of protein-carbohydrate fodder from straw and corncobs.
Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:49-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

CSUMAKOV, H.P.; VOROSILOVA, N.K.; VASZILJEVA, K.A.; IAKINA, M.N.;
ASMARINE, E.E.; DOBROVA, I.N.; DROZDOV, SZ.G.; JANKEVICS, O.D.;
PODSZEDLOVSKIJ, T.SZ.; SZOKOLOVA, I.SZ.; SIRMAN, G.A.; BOJKO, V.M.

Oral mass immunization of the population of the Soviet Union
against poliomyelitis with live vaccine prepared from attenuated
Sabin strains. Orv.hetil. 101 no.4:109-117 Ja '60.

1. Orvostudományi Akadémia, poliomyelitis Kutató Intézet, Moszkva.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)

1. BAYKO, V VASIL'YEVA, K [A]
2. USSR (600)
4. Grasses
7. Effect of the sowing season on the yield of perennial grasses. Sel. 1 sem. D '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

VASIL'YEVA, K. A.

"The Effect of the Time and the Method of Seeding on the Growth of Perennial Grass (Under the Conditions of the Kamennaya Steppe)."
Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Farming of the Central Chernozem Belt, Kamennaya Step', 1952. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

VADIL'YEVA, K.A.

Presowing soaking of seeds of vetch-oat-pea mixture in an ammonium molybdate solution. Bot.; issl. Bel. otd. VRO no.5:170-173 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

VASIL'YEVA, K.A.

Foliar application of trace elements to tomatoes. Sbor. bot. rab.
Bel. otd. VBO no.2:182-184 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Tomatoes—Fertilizers and manures) (Trace elements)

ATIAS, B.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; CHEKHOVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dotsent; VASIL'YEVA, K.D., inzh.

Computing differentiated shipping costs on the electronic digital
computer. Trudy LIVT no.57:3-15 '64. (MIKA 18:11)

DYGALO, M.I.; KOCHETOVA, A.P.; VASIL'YEVA, K.F.

Manufacture of refractory products from semi-acid raw materials by
the semi-dry press method. Ogneupory 28 no.3:97-104 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials)

VASIL'YEVA, K.F. , KUZ'MINA, L.A.

Magnesite from Safonikhino deposits. Ogneupory 25 no.4:166-170
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Magnesite)

9327

15. 2220

SOV/81-59-5-16196

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 355 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kaynarskiy, I.S., Vasil'yeva, K.F.

TITLE: The Production Technology of High-Quality Carborundum Refractories

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 2 (49), pp 319 - 355

ABSTRACT: The possibility was investigated of improving the properties (density, gas-permeability, stability under a load at high temperatures, thermal conductivity) of carborundum refractories (CR) with a 85 - 100% carborundum content in the charge. Commercial black and green carborundum with the following fractions according to the grain size were used: Nr 36 with a 92% content of 0.6 - 0.4 mm grains, Nr 60 with 87% of 0.3 - 0.2 mm grains, and Nr 100 with 93% of 0.2 - 0.1 mm grains. A characteristic is given of the mineral admixtures (commercial alumina, Chasov-Yar clay, bentonite, talc), which were ground to a grain size of < 0.083 mm. A dense raw material is obtained from a fine-grain carborundum mass in the case of introducing a part

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SCV/81-59-5-16196

The Production Technology of High-Quality Carborundum Refractories

of extremely fine fractions of the carborundum (≤ 0.06 mm) into the mass. The content of large and fine grains in the mass should be 40 - 50%, of medium-sized 10 - 20%. CR are obtained with an alumina admixture as well as with an admixture of Al_2O_3 in an α - and γ -form or in the form of a mixture of clay and commercial alumina. CR were also obtained from commercial carborundum without introducing mineral admixtures with very high characteristic features. The Refractory Materials Plant im. Ordzhonikidze in the city of Chasov-Yar has been producing CR without mineral admixtures since 1956. ✓

I. Mikhaylova

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-4-7408

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 10 (USSR)

15.2200

AUTHORS: Kaynarskiy, I.S., Vasil'yeva, K.P.

TITLE: Technology of Preparing High-Quality Carborundum Refractories

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ogneuporov, Nr 2 (49), pp 319 - 355

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated properties of carborundum refractories produced with additions of 5 - 15% refractory clay, technical alumina or their mixture and also without mineral admixtures. A technology was developed for obtaining carborundum refractories containing 85% carborundum and more. These refractories are characterized by higher density, strength, resistance under load at high temperatures and heat resistance. Highest density of corundum refractories, pressed under 600 kg/cm² pressure, is obtained if the following fractions are contained in the carborundum mass (in mm): 40 - 50% of 0.6 - 0.4 fraction; 10 - 20% of 0.3 - 0.2 fraction; 40 - 50% of < 0.06 fraction. Carborundum refractories roasted at 1,350^o - 1,450^oC have 12 - 18% porosity, $\sigma_{b\text{ compr.}}$ 700 - 1,200 kg/cm² they are highly heat resistant and at 1,750^oC do not show deformations under a load of 2 kg/cm². However, only carborundum refractories, manufactured by semi-

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Technology of Preparing High-Quality Carborundum Refractories 69389
SOV/137-59-4-7408

dry or plastic pressing with organic gluey binding and without adding mineral admixtures, are oxide-resistant at high temperatures. They contain 84 - 88% SiC; their porosity is 15 - 19%, σ_b compr is 800 - 1,500 kg/cm², heat resistance is > 50 water heat changes. The described technology was used to develop mass production of carborundum sighting sleeves (vizirnyy stakan) and protective casings for thermocouples. X

Ya.G.

Card 2/2

S/131/60/000/04/04/015
B015/B008

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, K.F., Kuz'mina, L.A.

TITLE: Magnesite From the Safonikhinskaya Deposit

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 4, pp. 166-170

TEXT: In the paper under review the authors describe the investigations of this magnesite which was taken by M.D. Burmykina and N.P. Sychev, geologists of the Dal'nevostochnoye Geologicheskoye upravleniye ((Soviet) Far East Geological Administration). The Safonikhinskaya deposit is in the Obluch'ye district of the Khabarovsk kray. According to their appearance, the magnesites may be divided into 3 groups. The first group consists of pure magnesites with a content of 96-98% $MgCO_3$, the structure of which is shown in Fig. 1. The second group consists of magnesites with quartz and dolomite veins (Fig. 2). The third group consists of silicified magnesites. The chemical composition of the investigated magnesite samples is mentioned in table 1 and the essential physico-mechanical properties of the raw magnesite in table 2. Berezhnoy (Ref. 3) called attention to the high quality of magnesite refractories with forsterite bond. Bricks were manufactured from this magnesite and fired at a temperature of 1650°

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Magnesite From the Safonikhinskaya Deposit

S/131/60/000/04/04/015
B015/B008

at the UNIIO (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut огнеупоров - Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories). Their porosity and weight by volume are mentioned in table 3. The properties of the samples and bricks may be seen from tables 4 and 5. The authors state in conclusion that it is possible to produce from Safonikhinskiy magnesite high-quality bricks with forsterite bond with an apparent porosity of 12-16%, a weight by volume of 2.94-3.04 g/cm³, a compressive breaking strength of 1500 kg/cm² and an initial deformation temperature of 1670-1720° at a load of 2 kg/cm². There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 5 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut огнеупоров (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, K. F.

"Investigating the Properties of Refractories on the Basis of Silicon Carbide." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst, Khar'kov, 1953, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

DYGALO, M.I.; VASIL'YEVA, K.F.; SHAKHNOVICH, I.G.

Manufacturing kaolin products from a high-grog mass using the
stiff-mud process. Ogneupory 18 no.8:339-345 '53. (MIRA 11:10)

- 1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov(for Dygalo, Vasil'yeva)
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"The Role of the Pylorus in the Evacuation of the Stomach."

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Radiological investigations were carried out by the authors on 78 subjects at set intervals for 2 to 3 hours and some data on the evacuation of the stomach were obtained. [It is not mentioned whether the subjects were healthy adults or not.] In one stomach evacuation was mainly produced by the activity of the antrum; the duodenal reflex was absent or moderate. In a second group evacuation of the stomach was mainly conditioned by the readiness of the duodenum to receive the gastric contents. In the first group three types of evacuation were observed. (1) Evacuation mainly due to forceful contraction of the stomach with very slight reflex activity of the antrum, moderate inhibitory reflex activity of the duodenum being present. (2) Rhythmic evacuation due to rhythmic motor activity of the duodenum being present. (3) Hyperkinesis of the antrum with stasis of the gastric contents in front of the pyloric canal; very little reflex activity of the duodenum.

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(i) Easy flow of the stomach contents through the pylorus into the duodenum (very moderate reflex activity of the duodenum). (ii) Inadequate duodenal inhibitory reflexes in the jejunum; duodenal stasis ensued. The length and width of the pyloric canal changed during evacuation. (Length and width were determined by the maximum amount of gastric contents it could hold.) When the duodenum showed high inhibitory reflex activity the pyloric canal was narrow, whereas the length seemed to be in reverse proportion to the activity of the antrum. The authors maintain that in the evacuation of the stomach the activity of the antrum and the duodenal reflexes are of primary importance, pyloric activity being guided by them.

N. Chatelain

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